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[No. 8.

THE "PROTEST" REVIVED, AND MR. O'CONNELL.

ABOUT five years ago a "Protest" against the American Colonization Society and the principles of African Colonization, which was probably composed or concocted in the United States, was published in London. On the appearance of this singular document, we took occasion to analyse it, and to intimate an opinion that any effect which it might produce, would be the result rather of the influence of the names subscribed to it, than of its arguments.* This opinion, we are happy to believe, was sustained by the public judgment in this country at least. It has, however, seemed fit to the editor of an abolition newspaper in New York, to republish, very recently, the "Protest," with some accompanying remarks, the object of which is to bring, if possible, the authority of the late Mr. Wilberforce to bear against the Society and its purposes.

On the occasion referred to, our readers were reminded that Mr. Wilberforce's signature to the Protest was obtained during the last few days of his life, and their attention was called to means probably used to obtain his sanction to that paper, which would not have succeeded, had his mind retained its pristine vigor. The letter of Mr. Burgess, published in another part of this number, exhibits Mr. Wilberforce's favorable opinion of the Colonization Society, while he was in the full enjoyment of his health and faculties. As the principles of the Society have been uniform and consistent, and subsequently to the date of the letter, had become further recommended by practical illustrations of their beneficence, it would indeed be extraordinary, if a mind so well regulated as that of Mr. Wilberforce, should have exchanged its approbation of the Society into feelings of hostility. And if such a change were brought about on his death-bed, it would furnish an argument not against the Institution, but against those who, at so solemn a moment, could practise on a once powerful, but then waning intellect. Our impressions on this

* African Repository, Vol. 9. p. 257.

subject were strengthened by the testimony of Mr. Elliot Cresson, who was in England about the time of the appearance of the Protest. This gentleman, in the course of some remarks at the annual meeting of the Society in January, 1834, said:

"He was gratified to be able to state that this Society received the approbation of the venerable Clarkson and the sainted Wilberforce. He said this because pains had been taken to convince the American people that Wilberforce went down to his grave hostile to the American Colonization Society. I say (remarked Mr. Cresson,) it is untrue. Three years ago, when in the full vigor of his faculties, he expressed his ardent love for this Society. Be it remembered when his signature was obtained, he was on his death-bed, within a week of the closing scene of life. And let it be known, that several who had affixed their names, struck them off from the offensive protest."*

No cause, of which the principles deserve to be sustained, is dependent on the authority of names however illustrious; nor can it be shaken by such authority when arrayed against it. More especially would we "protest" against the influence of foreign names against the Colonization Society; an influence of which the exertion is avowedly prompted by the assumed connexion of the Society with a purely domestic and unhappy complex question. There is abundant evidence that the Institutions and circumstances of the people of the United States are as much a **SEALED BOOK** to their British contemporaries, as those of the great community of Christian nations are to the people of China. The identity of language, and certain striking points of sympathy, between our countrymen and the English, instead of leading to mutual knowledge, have been perverted by the prejudices, the ignorance, or the interests of British travellers, into being instruments of misconception in Great Britain of our national character and conduct, in some essential particulars.—But truth and the memory of the excellent man, whose name is now invoked by the organ of a dangerous party in this country, require that an appeal should be taken from Mr. Wilberforce on his death-bed, beset by prejudiced friends, to Mr. Wilberforce in the vigor of health, and in the plenitude of his mental power. The result of such an appeal, we have just seen.

The London "PROTEST" having nothing originally to stand on except the authority of its signers, and the authority of its principal signer being, when properly understood, against it, must rely on that of one or more of its other sponsors. Of these, the most noted is the Honorable Daniel O'Connell, M. P. This individual was one of those signers who were rumored to have stricken off their names from the "Protest." He contradicted, however, the rumor, so far as it related to himself, and in terms of energy characteristic of his peculiar school of eloquence, though repudiated, it is believed, by every other, since the days of that great master, Thersites.

Some practices of Mr. O'Connell in relation to the affairs of his own country, have already suggested to the people of the United States a conjectural estimate of his value, both as a moralist and a witness. They will be aided in the attempt to fix it at a point of something like preci-

*African Repository, Vol. 9. p. 361.

†"Sir, I call every man "Honorable" who holds a seat on this floor. The term is technical."—John Randolph.

sion, by referring to some of his speeches, in which he has honored them with his particular notice. The last of the extracts which we subjoin, will enlighten them as to the *practical tendency*, nay, *object*, of his condescending efforts to reform their institutions.

In May, 1835, this "Protester" against the American Colonization Society, made a public speech in London, in which he "pronounced a most bitter Philippic" against the United States; "*denounced the Americans as men who were a disgrace to humanity;*" declared "*that the Americans had forfeited all title to be called men of honor, or take a place in the same grade of Society as the people of England;*" that "*they were traitors to liberty, to honor, to consistency;*" that "*he did not wonder at the death plagues of New Orleans, or the devastation of its people, many of whom enjoyed health and vigor at morn, and were lifeless at noon, when they had committed or countenanced crimes which could only be registered with the annals of Nicholas and the curses of Poland.*" Again, hear the Reporter: "*The Honorable and learned gentleman flung this black dishonor on the star spangled banner of America—in vain did it wave over every sea, proclaiming the honor of the boasted Republic of modern times—THOSE WHO FOUGHT UNDER IT WERE FELONS OF THE HUMAN RACE—TRAITORS TO LIBERTY, TO THEIR OWN HONOR, AND BLASPHEMERS OF THE ALMIGHTY—the red arm of God is bared,*" &c., &c.*

Speaking of the Irish in the United States who do not advocate the doctrine of abolition, this "Protester" said :

"He was glad such Irishmen had left their own country. They were among the objects of the curse of St. Patrick, who had banished all poisonous and venomous reptiles from the soil of Ireland." He "expressed his abhorrence of America, which professed the most enlarged principles of liberty, refusing to emancipate two millions of human beings from the degradation of negro slavery. The star spangled banner of America was stained with negro blood." "If they suffered this horrible system to continue, *they would write themselves liars* to their own declaration. He would proclaim them from the place on which he then stood, *blasphemers of their God*, and what some of them might think of greater consequence, *violators of their sacred honor.*"†

In a speech delivered in Exeter Hall, London, on the 23d November, 1837, Mr. O'Connell said of the people of the United States:

"Let us tell these Republicans that instead of standing the highest in the scale of humanity, *they are the basest of the base, and the vilest of the vile.*"

"I trust that the period will come when, if America does not redress the wrongs done to her slaves, NO CIVILIZED MAN WILL FEEL HIMSELF JUSTIFIED IN ASSOCIATING IN PRIVATE LIFE WITH AN AMERICAN. You would not keep company with a PICKPOCKET OR A SWINDLER,‡ A MURDERER OR A ROBBER."

The Honorable Mr. O'Connell, whose object seems to be to agitate every part of the United Kingdom into a feeling of bitter hatred towards our country, thus descants on his favorite theme, to the *Scotch*:

*See Niles' Register, Vol. 48, p. 314.

†Niles' Register, Vol. 48, p. 323.

‡The 'swindling' part of this accusation is brought by a 'mendicant patriot,' who, by false pretences is receiving in small sums, from the half starved population of Ireland, a yearly income which is stated to be seldom less than one hundred thousand dollars, and to be sometimes double that sum! His title at home, is "The Big Beggar Mac."

*"The Americans, in their conduct towards the slaves, were traitors to the cause of human liberty, foul detractors of the democratic principle, and blasphemers of that great and sacred name which they pretend to recognise. In reprobation of that disgraceful conduct his voice had been heard across the wide and deep Atlantic. Like the thunder storm in its strength it had careered against the breeze, armed with the lightning of Christian truth. He would have the proud Americans know that all parties in this country united in condemnation of their present conduct; and he would also have them learn that the worst of all aristocracies was that which prevailed amongst themselves—an aristocracy which had been aptly denominated that of the skin. Many a white skin covered a black heart: and an aristocrat of the skin was the proudest of the proud. Republicans were proverbially proud; and therefore he delighted to taunt the Americans with the superlative meanness, as well as injustice of their assumed airs of superiority over their black fellow citizens.—Whilst this continued, he would never cease to hurl his taunts across the Atlantic. And oh, but perhaps it was his pride that dictated the hope, that some black O'Connell might arise among the slaves, who would cry "agitate, agitate, agitate," till the two millions and half of his fellow sufferers learned the secret of their strength—learned that they were two millions and a half!"**

A "black O'Connell!" That may not be. It is not probable that there will ever be another O'Connell of any color. "None but himself can be his parallel." But before we leave the "Great Agitator," "alone with his glory," we must exhibit some specimens of his consistency, originally collected, we believe, in Frazer's Magazine.

O'CONNELL HOT.

'Lord Brougham is the pride of England.'—*Speech in Dublin, Dec. 1830.*

'My excellent friend, Mr. Raphael.'—*Address to the Electors of Carlow, 1835.*

'Mr. Guinness is a liberal Protestant of high character and respectability.'—*Mr. O'Connell's Speech concerning the Dublin election of 1832.*

'The consistent and Liberal Earl Grey.'—*June, 1830.*

'Sir Charles Coote, one of the best men and landlords in Ireland.'—*Mr. O'Connell at the Catholic Association, 1825.*

'I enclose you the ballot of this morning. Nothing can be better. Yours, &c., DAN. O'CONNELL.'—*Letter to Raphael, June 18, 1835.*

'Honest Jack Lawless.'—*Speeches up to 1832, passim.*

'The straight forward Marquis of Downshire.'—*Speech at the Catholic Association, Jan. 1829.*

'A former Duke of York, the legitimate King of England, was dethrown by the English Whigs, although he could only be charged with proclaiming perfect liberty of conscience.'—*Speech, Nov. 1826, at Dublin.*

O'CONNELL COLD.

'Buggaboo Brougham.'—*Letter dated Aug. 24, 1832.*

'The most incomprehensible of all imaginable vagabonds, Alexander Raphael.'—*Letter to the Electors of Carlow, Nov. 1835.*

'Do not drink his beer.'—*Aug. 1838.*

'There is another and a greater enemy to Ireland, Lord Grey.'—*Letter, August 24, 1832.*

'It is cruel that Queen's County should be represented by that curmudgeon, Sir Charles Coote.'—*Speech at Stradbally, Jun. 1836.*

'My opinion from the moment the ballot was struck, was, that it was hopeless to contest the matter further.'—*Letter to the Electors of Carlow, Nov. 1835.*

'Jack is in the dirt now.'—*Speech, Jan. 2, 1832.*

'He (Mr. Lawless) has made an attempt to get out of a situation into which he had got by his foul delinquency.'—*Ib.*

'Downshire, famous at all times for gross duplicity.'—*Aug. 25, 1834.*

'The Restoration came next, and the son of him they beheaded was guilty of the most abominable treachery; so they made him abdicate.'—*Speech in Manchester, in 1835, against the House of Lords.*

*Speech at Glasgow, Niles' Register, Vol. 49, p. 184.

'Mr. Mahoney is up for Kinsale; it could not have a better representative.'—*Speech at National Association, June, 1837.*

'We never can be too grateful to Sir Francis Burdett, for the manner in which he introduced our Bill, and for the unrewarded exertions he has made, and is making in our cause.'—*Letter, March 7, 1825.*

'The Roman Catholics are to my certain knowledge, as much attached to the connexion between Great Britain and Ireland as the Protestants can be.'—*Evidence of Mr. O'Connell, before a committee of the House of Commons, 1825.*

'A better family than the Kenmares does not exist, and it possesses a high claim to the praise of Kerry.'—*Oct. 6, 1834.*

'He (Mr. O'Connell) was happy to say that Mr. Lamb and the Duke of Devonshire, would be opposed in Dungannon, by a gentleman who had given, in 1826, the most powerful aid in freeing Waterford from the Beresfords. The gentleman he alluded to was Mr. John Mathew Galway.'

* * * * *
He (Mr. O'Connell) took credit to himself for inducing such a man as Mr. Galway to come forward.'—*O'Connell's Speech, Dec. 2, 1832.*

'The noble and high-spirited Lord Londonderry.'—*Jan. 1829.*

'The independent electors of Kerry.'—*Speeches passim.*

'Lord Anglesea is Ireland's friend.'—*Speech at the Catholic Association, Nov. 1828.*

'The bone-grubber Cobbett; 'the venal Cobbett.'—*Speeches during 1825.*

'He (Mr. O'Connell) had no hesitation in saying, that, instead of being Ireland's pride, Limerick would be her shame, if she returned Don Pomposo Mahony.'—*December 3, 1832.*

'The prince of jobbers is among you; avoid jobbers.'—*Aug. 10, 1832.*

'That dotard Burdett; 'that old madman, Burdett,' &c., &c.—*Speeches in 1837.*

'Burdett is a sort of incarnation of the impenitent thief upon the cross.'—*Speech at Stockport, Nov. 13, 1837.*

'The impenitent thief died in his impiety, as Burdett has done.'—*Ib.*

'He is a specimen, the Tories say, of a fine old English gentleman. They are right, quite right—for the Prince of darkness was a gentleman!'

'Hurrah for Repeal! Wild Irish cry.'—*Motto of O'Connell, Letter to Lord Duncannon, 1834.*

'The tyrannical Kenmares.'—*Nov. 1834.*

'What a Luttrell that Galway is! Don't mind such traitors as John Mathew Galway!'—*Speech in Aug. 1834.*

'The frantic Lord Londonderry.'—*Jan. 22, 1836.*

'If any man vote for the Orange Knight of Kerry, let a death's head and crossbones be placed over his door,' &c.—*Speech at Tralee, during the election of 1834.*

'Anglesea's a Welshman; 'ten-gun brig Anglesea; 'Algerine Anglesea,' &c., &c.—*Speeches passim during 1831 and 1832.*

'My excellent friend Mr. Cobbett.'—*Speech at the O'Connell dinner to Mr. Cobbett, in 1834.*

ANOTHER AUXILIARY IN OHIO.

A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Massillon and its vicinity, in Stark county, Ohio, on the 25th of May, 1838, was held for the purpose of organizing a Colonization Society. K. WHEELER, jr., presided; F. HURXTHAL and A. CHESTNUTWOOD, were appointed Vice Presidents; and J. J. REYNOLDS and J. CULBERTSON, Secretaries.

The President having stated the object of the meeting, the Reverend JOHN SWAN addressed it in a happy strain of eloquence.

On motion of E. Fitzgerald, a committee of seven were appointed to draft a preamble and constitution. The following gentlemen, composed said committee:

E. FITZGERALD, H. B. HARRIS, LOT GOODSPEED, G. D. HINE, S. S. FULLER, C. K. SKINNER, J. G. MORSE.

The committee reported the following preamble :

Whereas the present condition of the negro race in the United States; the fact of their having been forcibly introduced into the country—the evident mark of distinct nationality, which they bear about them—the disparity in habit, association and feeling, existent between them and the whites, creating a natural and insurmountable obstacle to an harmonious participation in the affairs of Government, the revolting dread of surrendering *our nationality*, by insidious and successful attempts to commingle American and African blood; in our opinion, call loudly for every philanthropist and lover of his country, to espouse some policy, which, while it shall rid our country of the baneful evil of slavery, shall place the black man and the slave, where he shall call no one MASTER, but his God; where he shall walk erect upon his own congenial soil—sit under his own *vine and fig tree*, with none to molest or *make him afraid*. With these views, and duly considering the *unfortunate incorporation of slave labor into our systems of politics, agriculture, commerce, and manufactures*, its long toleration by our Government, and the fostering care extended to it from the adoption of the Constitution to the present day, making it a basis of legislation and representation, and consequently recognised as an integral part of our political system.

We cannot consent to act *rashly* upon so important a subject, believing that love of country is the *paramount* consideration of every American; and solemnly believing the existence of *slavery* in these free States, to be the foulest blot that can stain the escutcheon of a *free nation*. We pledge ourselves heart and hand, to aid by every means in our power not incompatible with duty to ourselves and our country, to eradicate it, and raise to eminence, in a separate community, the black population now resident among us; and for the furtherance of these views and principles, we the undersigned agree to organize ourselves into a society, and for our government adopt the following

CONSTITUTION:

Article 1.—This Society shall be called the “*Massillon Colonization Society*,” and shall be auxiliary to the *American Colonization Society*.

Article 2.—The object to which it shall be devoted, shall be to aid the parent Institution at Washington, in the colonization of the free people of color of the United States—and to do this, not only by the contribution of money, but by the exertion of its influence to promote the formation of other Societies.

Article 3.—An annual subscription of 50 cents, shall constitute an individual a member of this Society.

Article 4.—The officers of this Society, shall be a President, three Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, a Recording and a Corresponding Secretary, and six Managers, to be elected annually by the Society.

Article 5.—The President, Vice Presidents, Secretaries and Treasurer, shall be *ex-officio* members of the Board of Managers.

Article 6.—The Board of Managers shall meet to transact the business of the Society, as often as they may deem it necessary.

Article 7. The Treasurer shall keep the accounts of the Society, as well as take charge of its funds, and hold them subject to an order of the board of Managers.

Article 8.—The Corresponding Secretary, shall conduct the correspondence under the supervision of the Board of Managers, and the Recording Secretary shall keep a record of the transactions of the Society.

The report, on motion of A. McCully, was accepted.

The several articles, together with the preamble, were then separately read and adopted.

A committee of four, was then appointed to obtain the names of those who were desirous of becoming members of the "Massillon Colonization Society." The committee reported 83 names as members.

D. Anderson offered the following:

Resolved, That while we grievously deplore the *fanatical* course of the Abolitionists, we nevertheless, as friends of good order and advocates of moral reform, still more deeply deprecate and protest against all movements tending to subvert the liberties of the press or the freedom of speech.

Which was passed unanimously.

After some remarks by A. McCully, P. Wallace, J. G. Morse and others, a motion was made and passed, that a committee of five be appointed to report officers for the Society.

The Chair appointed A. McCully, D. Anderson, Osee Welch, Daniel Brown, J. S. Kelley.

The committee recommended the following as officers of the Massillon Colonization Society, who were unanimously elected:

Rev. JOHN SWAN, President; Rev. O. N. SAGE, A. McCULLY, H. B. HARRIS, Vice Presidents.

E. FITZGERALD, Corresponding Secretary; JOHN B. STOW, Recording Secretary; CHARLES K. SKINNER, Treasurer.

Managers—MATTHEW JOHNSON, DAVID ANDERSON, LOT GOODSPEED, S. S. FULLER, ABM. CHESNUTWOOD, OSEE WELCH.

On motion of P. Wallace, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, together with the Constitution and Preamble, be published in the Gazette and Republican.

"COMFORT FOR COLONIZATIONISTS."

An article with the above title appeared in July last in an Abolition newspaper, called "Human Rights." The truth of the statement being assumed, it appears that a gentleman, who, at a meeting of the American Colonization Society, had applauded the scheme of African colonization, listened to some remarks vituperative of that institution, made by the President of the Maryland Society, and finally abjured colonization and became an abolitionist. What the one party has lost by this desertion, and what is the value of the acquisition to the other, we know not. But the example is worth something as illustrating the tendency of *disunion* among the friends of Colonization.

The article referred to is as follows:

COMFORT FOR COLONIZATIONISTS.

A professional gentleman from the west being in Washington, on his way eastward, at the time of a meeting of the American Colonization Society, was prevailed on to make a speech. His eloquence and praise of the "heaven-born scheme" so delighted the Secretary, Mr. Gurley, that he moved on the spot that the gentleman should be appointed an agent, which was carried with great applause. The meeting being over, Mr. Latrobe, of the Maryland Colonization Society, fell in with the gentleman and cautioned him against engaging for the American Society—it was doing nothing but raising a little laoney to support its officers. The Maryland Society was the one for the work. On the other hand, Mr. Gurley brought objections against the Maryland scheme as sectional, &c. In this way the gentleman was led to suspect that he had not been quite so well informed about Colonization as he might have been. He pursued his tour eastward—saw the Colonization proceedings in Philadelphia, about the 17th of May—inquired and reflected,—and on his arrival in New York signed the Constitution of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

DEATH OF DAVID I. BURR.

The Richmond papers bring the painful intelligence of the death on the 18th of July, of this eminent Christian and zealous friend of African Colonization. Mr. Burr was born in the year 1781, at New Haven, Conn., but in early life removed to Richmond, in Virginia, where he engaged in commercial operations and continued to reside till his death. As a merchant he yielded to none of his calling, in knowledge of business and fidelity to his engagements. His piety was genuine, fervent, and practical; and as a consequence of it, as well as from natural disposition, he was, in the true sense of the word, a philanthropist. He was conspicuously connected with the most important benevolent institutions of the day; and to none was his attachment more devoted than to the Colonization Society. His friendship to it was manifested by not only generous pecuniary donations, but by his unceasing interest in its progress, and by time and labor, liberally employed in its service. He was among the first of its friends to perceive the necessity of efforts in the United States to create an Agricultural interest at Liberia. One of his communications on this subject will be recollected by many of our readers.* He was one of the founders, and at the time of his death, an officer of the Virginia Colonization Society. Of the last hours of this excellent man, a correspondent of the Southern Religious Telegraph gives the following notice :

"His health was much impaired in January last. Gradually his indisposition assumed the form of settled disease, which affected his mind. Nothing was left undone to arrest its progress which medical skill and unwearied attentions of the best of friends could avail. But the disease had taken a strong hold of organs essential to life. His work was done, and the Lord was about to call him to higher and holier services in his kingdom above. During the last of his illness, his mind was much affected and bewildered; but it was pleasant to observe in his more lucid intervals, that his thoughts still centred on the peace and prosperity of the church. Such an interval he had three days before he died, during which he engaged in prayer. In this act of devotion his thoughts were collected, the expressions and form of his prayer were appropriate, and repeatedly in his petitions he prayed with fervency for the peace and unity of the church—a prayer which the Saviour offered a short time before his death. This was on Friday—he lingered on the confines of life till Tuesday, when he fell asleep, aged 57—leaving his bereaved family, his numerous friends and the church, the evidences of a well grounded hope, that his body will awake to everlasting life and glory in "the first resurrection." "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." "Blessed and holy is he that hath part in the first resurrection."

COLONIZATION vs. ABOLITION.—The governor of Maryland, in his late message to the Legislature of that State, alludes to the influence of Colonization in checking the progress of abolitionism in the following terms :

"It has often been said that Colonization was antagonist to the schemes of the immediate abolitionists; and that where the former was cherished and flourished, the latter could find no favor. The Report of the Managers of the State Fund and the experience of every observing and reflecting man in the State must prove this; nor could we suggest a more certain method of keeping down that wild and fanatical spirit, which has thrown so many firebrands among the slaveholding States than the adoption and maintenance of the Colonization plan, upon the footing on which it now stands in Maryland.

*See African Repository, vol. 12, p. 203.

DR. ROBERT McDOWALL'S FIRST IMPRESSIONS ON VISITING
LIBERIA

No. I.

I was one of a company of five persons who went out to Liberia, four years ago, as physicians, missionaries, and teachers, to aid in the cause of the colonization and civilization of Africa. The day before our departure we attended prayermeeting in Rev. Dr. McCauley's Chapel, in New York, kindly convened to bid us farewell. And here let me record my testimony to the excellent influence this demonstration of Christian sympathy and benevolence has on the missionary, who has left all to carry abroad the blessings he enjoys to those that are in darkness. On the minds of many of those who were present, the remembrance of that evening has probably long since passed away; or if at all distinct in the vista of past recollections, is only associated with a sense of duty, or a matter of curiosity. There were some, however, in whose eyes I could see the tear of sympathy glisten, when they were told that we were about to part from our home and friends on a dangerous mission, perhaps never to see them again, and were desirous of an interest in their prayers. Oh! it is only those who are placed in a similar situation, who can realize the good that is thus done. The heavy heart is lightened, the dark field of their future labors is illumined. This shining out of the affections and feelings of the good, seemed like the rainbow of God's promise that we should not be overwhelmed. I never forgot, nor ever can forget, that affecting instance of Christian regard. Amid sickness and trouble and despondency in Africa, the remembrance of it strengthened my hopes, and sustained my exertions. What Christian, then, will refuse his presence on similar occasions? The missionary is encouraged, and his own heart becomes better, while he knows that he is assisting so good a cause.

But to proceed: after a pleasant voyage of 45 days, the dim coast of Africa rose up to our view. Africa! degraded, injured Africa! what tumultuous emotions arose in our bosoms, at sight of thee! A deep, dark, moral blot in the map of our world's geography, shaded still deeper by enlightened human injustice and oppression. We were prepared from our earliest associations, and almost determined in spite of recorded testimony to the contrary, to find thee also a physical deformity. Burning sandy deserts, disease and death, formed a fearful picture, which made our hearts throb at the uncertainty of our fate. A closer inspection of its landscape dispelled all these fears. We at once distinguished Cape Mesurado by a single tall tree, which stood up alone distinct on its rocky elevation, like a sentinel on the outlook. Before sunset of the last day of July, we anchored in Monrovia Bay, and found the Cape clothed with a dense vegetation of deepest green, and saw the star-striped banner floating freely in the breeze. We retired to our cots once more, full of joyous and yet anxious anticipations. We rose and found a flood of sunshine poured over the scene, with the white houses of Monrovia peeping out from the depth of that tropical forest, which fringed the ridge of the cape upon which the town is placed.

The deck of the vessel was crowded with Kroomen earnestly showing their certificates of character, and offering their services to the captain ; fine, tall, muscular fellows, overflowing with spirits and health. It was highly interesting to see how perfectly at home these men seemed to be, whether in their canoes or in the water. In the rivalry of striving to gain the vessel first, many of the canoes filled with water, upon which they all got out into the sea, shook the water out of their light bark, and got in again as if nothing had happened, paddling away, and laughing in their turn at those who were similarly interrupted.

After breakfast an invitation came off to us to come on shore, written by the Lieutenant Governor, the Governor being absent. On reaching the wharves we were still more favorably disappointed, in beholding the industrious bustle which was going on. Four or five small schooners built on the spot, were quietly riding on the smooth waters of the Me-surado river. Others were on the stocks building. The wharves and river were crowded with canoes of Colouists and natives, mingling the noise of broken English and native jargon. We were welcomed on the wharf by some of the colonists, who conducted us up to the Government house, where we were warmly received by Mr. McG——, the Vice Agent, and were soon set down to an excellent dinner of the tropical luxuries of the season. There were chickens, African kid and mutton, which is allowed to be the best flavored in the world, cooked plantains, desert of bananas, and papaw pies, which last so deceived me that I asked where they got the green apples of which the pies were made. Our company consisted of the elite of the place. Officers of the forces, magistrates, members of council, and ministers of the Gospel, all of whom contributed their quota of conversation and remarks, characterised by great good sense and good breeding. The topics being, besides those naturally arising out of their situation, all the popular novelties in science, art, and politics, occupying the attention of the enlightened reading world, showing plainly in the shrewdness of their conclusions and observations, that they had inquired, and profited by the inquiry, of what was expected of them in their present responsible situations. As to the causes which induced them to choose their new abode, it is creditable to their feelings and spirits as men, to state that they did so, not because the strictness of the laws in relation to many of their brethren in the United States, bore heavily on themselves as individuals, but that they could not thoughtlessly and indifferently look on their more unfortunate brethren around them. They left comfortable houses, to seek in Africa freedom for themselves, and education for their children. They nevertheless could not but feel that the proposed object of the Abolitionists to make them elevated and comfortable in America, accorded strongly with their own wishes. America was still the place of their birth ; there they had received much kindness, and who does not cling strongly to the scenes and associations of childhood, whatever the circumstances be ; still they are willing to admit that the obvious distinctness of their race, and the degrading associations connected therewith, placed almost impassable obstacles in the way of any benevolent plan which would put them in possession of all the rights and privileges of freemen. They acknowledged that under all the circumstances of

the case, the Colonization Society had taken the only present practicable mode of benefitting them, but could not help deplored the necessity which gave rise to it.

After dinner we walked out to examine the settlement. Many of the houses were large, pleasant, and comfortable, well and rather tastefully furnished. The streets were wide and well laid out, but from the strong productive power of the soil and climate, a great number of plants were growing luxuriantly, among which some species of senna and indigo were abundant, which, although requiring continued labor to keep the streets clean, afforded a strong evidence of the strength of the soil and the facility of agriculture. They pointed out to us the spot where the devoted Ashmun, and his little band, gallantly defeated the savage multitude that would have exterminated them. We ascended the Cape, and there lay spread out before us a panorama of as quiet beauty and repose as you could desire. At a lower elevation lay Monrovia, with its many curling wreathes of smoke, its churches, and many little white houses, its vessels, river and warehouses. It was touchingly interesting to behold this first inroad of civilization on the borders of nature's wildness; and to observe the peaceful security and prominence with which it stood forth from boundless plains of uninterrupted vegetation. On our left, as we looked landward, the coast swept round into a spacious bay. Behind, and on our right lay the ocean we had just crossed; afar off, near the verge of the horizon of which, might be perceived the fast sailing slave vessel, sneaking past as if she would not be seen from this prospering attempt to remedy the evil she was still endeavoring to perpetuate. In the harbor might be seen waving, side by side, the flags of England, America, and France.

On inquiring of the Colonial officers into the state and influence of the slave trade around them, they replied that it was still carried on at some distance north and south of the colonial territories, over which they could exercise no jurisdiction; and from the profusion with which the slavers supplied the natives with goods, they valued the friendship of the Colony less. Thus its moral influence is weakened by this counter agency. Whenever that nefarious traffic shall be totally suppressed, the natives will turn their attention to the products of their country, to exchange with the Colonists.

All the well dressed, respectable looking Colonists we met and conversed with, assured us they were contented, and centred all their hopes in the prospect of leaving their children in the enjoyment of more freedom and knowledge than had fallen to the lot of their fathers. Others, whose appearance bespoke much of poverty, said they liked the country, but they could not get such work as they wanted. There was no currency in the Colony, and they could not get enough of "hog meat" to eat. To them freedom has nothing compared to the flesh pots of America. There were numbers of the recaptured Africans, also, from New Georgia, who came and offered us their hands, saying, "glad for see you;" exhibiting in their eye superior intelligence and energy, while the tattooed marks on their faces, showed at once their tribe, and their direct African origin.

We visited the cemetary, too, and there we silently gazed on the little mounds of those who had fallen martyrs to the cause of Africa.

Colonization, quietly resting below the shadowy trees, with no epitaph to record their names or virtues. They live alone in the memory of their surviving friends: their record is on high, on the tablets of Him, who said blessed are the dead that die in the Lord. Yet there they are indisputable evidences of devotion to Africa, and their language was "let thousands perish ere Africa be abandoned." What need have they of a perishing marble monument? We felt that we too could take up our last abode with them, could we but see Africa arising out of her thraldom. Two of our little party are there now.

In fine, we were satisfied—favorably disappointed, with the Colony, and assured that "the Society had demonstrated to the world, the soundness of the views with which they appeared before it in 1816—'17, without funds, patronage, or a precedent in the annals of the human race."

R. McD.

A VOICE FROM ALABAMA

[*From the Mobile Chronicle, June 30.*]

MR. EDITOR: It is with pleasure that I see the subject of the American Colonization Society taken up with so much talent, and in such good spirit by "Candor." I believe that it is only necessary that the professed objects, and the previous action of the Society, should be well known, to make the South its warmest advocate: and, notwithstanding the apparent hostility manifested against it by many, yet a calm but rigid scrutiny into its principles and acts will absolve it from any direct or covert design on the rights of any portion of the community, but on the other hand, will show most conclusively that the welfare of the country, and an enlightened philanthropy are its objects.

Virginia during the revolution, or soon after its completion, while under the influence of those mighty minds which must ever shed lustre on the page of her history, conceived and agitated the plan of colonizing the free blacks, and was only prevented from acting in the matter by the difficulty of procuring a suitable territory for the purpose. In 1816 the present Colonization Society was formed at Washington by a number of individuals, mostly slaveholders, whose honesty of purpose it were sacrilege to doubt, and whose knowledge of the good of the country can scarce be questioned when we reflect that a Jefferson, a Madison, a Monroe and a Marshall, were included in the number. Since that time, several of the States have passed resolutions expressing approbation of the views and principles of the Society.—Georgia, in an act passed in 1817 for the disposition of persons of color seized or condemned under the law of Congress to prevent the slave trade, holds the following language:—His Excellency the Governor is authorized and requested to aid in promoting the benevolent views of said Society, [Colonization Society] in such manner as he may deem expedient." Virginia expressed her good opinion of the principles of the Society in

1816; Maryland in 1818; and again in 1831, she passed resolutions expressing in the strongest terms her approbation of the principles of the Society, and afterwards passed a bill aiding in its objects. Kentucky expressed like views in 1827 and '28. Tennessee has followed in the same path. Mississippi has granted aid, and I believe still continues to grant aid in furtherance of the main object of the Society, and some other States have recorded their approbation of it.

This brief synopsis of but few like facts that might be adduced, shows conclusively that many of the Slave-holding States entertain the most friendly feelings towards the primary object of the Society, viz: The colonization (with their own consent) of the free people of color on the coast of Africa, or other convenient places. And when we reflect on the useless nature of the free black population throughout the country, and on its dangerous character in the slave-holding, it is a matter of surprise that, at the South, where the chief danger is to be apprehended from such a population, there should be opposition to a Society whose main object is to remove this incubus from the community.

From what I conceive a radical error in legislation in many of the slave-holding States, in permitting individuals to manumit slaves, without adding a condition that they should be removed from the country; and from what may be called a mistaken philanthropy in many, who take advantage of this permission, and by will, or otherwise, liberate their slaves; the evils of a free colored population are increasing yearly. That such a population is a positive and dangerous nuisance in a slaveholding community, scarce needs argument to prove. A reference to the butchery in Hayti,—the insurrection in Charleston,—the Southampton massacre,—and the more recent tampering with the free blacks, by bad white men, in Mississippi, and at other public places, show that it would be suicidal to close our eyes in indifference to the danger. Such a population is the only material among us, on which the northern fanatic and other unprincipled men can operate. And the every day experience of slave proprietors must have convinced them, that intercourse with free blacks has a most pernicious effect on the happiness and utility of slaves. Then why reject the only practical method consistent with humanity, to rid ourselves of such a population? Let us calmly scrutinize and examine—and let us act. No angry discussions are necessary; truth and the good of the country should be the object, without reference to political creed or party distinctions.

It is a matter of surprise that the Colonization Society should in any manner be coupled with abolition, as there is abundance of proof that the abolitionists are the most virulent enemies the Colonization Society has; nor can it be shown that there can be any concert of action or consanguinity of principles between the two Societies. The notorious abolitionist, Garrison, the arch fiend of agitation, wrote a book about 1831 or '32, entitled "Thoughts on African Colonization," which is a bitter tirade against the Colonization Society, and contains the following objections to it: "that it is not hostile to Slavery;" that it "apologizes for slavery and slave-holders;" that it "recognizes slaves as property;" that it "increases the value of slaves;" that it is the enemy of immediate abolition;" that it is "nourished by fear and selfishness," that it aims at the ,utter expulsion of the free blacks;" that it is the dis-

parager of the free blacks;" that it "prevents the instruction of blacks in this country;" and, finally, that "it deceives and misleads the nation." To show that one of Garrison's charges is true, I will quote from a letter written by a warm friend of the Colonization Society, which appeared in the North American Review, in the January number of 1825 :— "This interest (the interest a master has in his slave) is a right of property as well secured by the laws, and as sacred in the eye of the law, as any other right whatever. It cannot and it must not be touched." We have nothing to fear from such sentiments as these. In fact there is nothing more clear, than that the principles of the Colonization Society, and those of the abolitionists, are entirely opposite. The object of one is the removal of a dangerous burden from the community, in the shape of a free colored population, to where they can be more free and happy; the object of the other, is to liberate unconditionally, among us the entire black population,—which, were it possible to accomplish, we might look upon with the utmost horror. The principles of the one were conceived and defined by some of the best and wisest men this or any other nation ever produced ; the principles of the others only exist in the distempered brain of canting hypocrisy and of speculative madness. Any degree of hostility toward the Colonization Society at the South is to be deeply regretted, as at this time it is struggling for existence for the want of pecuniary aid ; and from its formation up to the present time, a great share of its support has been derived from the slaveholding States, and it is now almost entirely dependent on them for the little it receives, in consequence of the secession of some of its most munificent members at the North, and from the general opposition it receives from the abolition Societies there.

Shall we, who have much hope of good, and nothing to fear from the operations of the Society, let it dwindle and die for want of aid? Ay! do more, crush its very existence by coupling it in NAME with principles which we would view with unmixed horror, were not our feelings mixed with contempt! I believe the opposition to the Society is stronger in this vicinity than in any other at the South. In Louisiana and Mississippi it has many intelligent and efficient supporters. At a meeting held at Athens, Georgia, July 27, 1837, Judge Clayton, who presided, addressed the meeting, and in the course of his remarks he declared "that a change had taken place in his views of the Colonization Society, and that this had resulted from repeated attendance at its anniversary meetings, in Washington, from a perusal of its publications, and from strict inquiries and observations concerning its measures and moral influence. He was entirely convinced of its patriotism and philanthropy, and that it well merited the support of the Southern people. He referred very particularly to the legislation of Georgia on the subject of manumission and free people of color, and showed that the prohibition of emancipation originated in a conviction that the increase of the free blacks was an evil to the state. A strong public necessity could alone justify such prohibitions, and the existence of such necessity must be regarded by humane and liberal minds with the deepest regret. The Colonization Society offered a remedy—opened the way, and afforded the means by which liberty could, with the consent of the master, be conferred 'bene-

ficially upon slaves, without detriment to the State. He deemed this one of the chief advantages of the Society." Many more facts might be adduced to show that many of the first men for patriotism and intelligence, at the South, are warmly in favor of the principles of the Society; and I believe that in many cases where there is indifference or positive hostility existing towards it, that a rigid inquiry into its principles and a perusal of its general proceedings both at home and abroad, from its formation up to the present time, would cause a change of sentiment in its favor, as in the case of Judge Clayton.

I had intended to have spoken of the condition and prospects of the colonists on the coast of Africa, but this article is already much longer than I intended. Information is wanted on the subject such as an intelligent and fearless press alone can give. C.

[From the Missionary Herald for August, 1838.]

SOUTH AFRICA.

Letter from Mr. Venable, dated Umhlatusi, December 5, 1837.

A few days ago, the Circular of the Committee, under date of June 23d, reached us.

The statements contained in it gave us the first intimation of the truly distressing state of the commercial world, and its influence on the finances of the Board.

We will cheerfully dispense with the greater part of the household furniture ordered for our new station. Our bedstead is a frame of round poles, on which reeds are spread and tied down, in lieu of a canvass or cord bottom. The whole affair cost me only a few hours labor, and will answer our purpose until the churches shall again say, "Here are the means," and ask, "Where are the men, to proclaim salvation to the lost?" At present three cross-legged stools constitute our stock of moveable seats. With these and our boxes we are intending to manage until we can get some plain chairs from America. In these times we can submit to almost any inconvenience.

Our fare is simple and wholesome, and we are contented. Milk, sour and sweet, and bread principally of maize, may be called the staple articles of our food. We purchase the milk cheap and in abundance from the natives. We have no cows, and it would be expensive to purchase them in this country. Maize is the produce of the country. We have the means of irrigating, and our garden promises fair. We get it cultivated by the natives chiefly, and hope it will ultimately contribute much to our support. With the aid of irrigation, the fruits and vegetables of almost every clime may be raised here. The only flesh used in my family for two months, has been that of two goats, and of a hippopotamus given to us, and that of a few wild bucks, shot by the Hottentots who accompanied us from the colony. This climate is more oppressively hot than that of Mosika. I cannot bear the exertion which I could there, previous to our sickness; but during no period of my life have I enjoyed better health than since our arrival at Natal.

After our arrival here we commenced, and in one month completed two small houses. They are built by setting forks in the ground and filling in between with reeds for walls, which are plastered inside and outside; roof thatched, and floors of earth. One house is eighteen by nine and a half feet, and has two rooms; the other fifteen by nine, has a chimney, and is used for a kitchen and dining-room. The sides and cover of one of our wagons raised a little on forks, furnish another room, as well as a place for the greater part of our stores. With our present accommodations, we feel quite at home, and as if we might carry on other improvements at our leisure.

There is far less restraint on our intercourse with the people here, than there was in the country of Moselekatsi. In our building, &c., we get all the assistance which the natives can give. For a very moderate remuneration they aid in getting timber, they bring reeds and thatch, they dig our garden, or do any other work which comes within the range of their skill.

Without hesitation the king has allowed two boys and a girl to come to live in our family.

We have obtained the wood and reeds on the ground, for a school-house fifteen by thirty feet. Besides accommodating a day school, which we wish to open soon, this house will probably also serve for the congregations we shall be able to collect on the Sabbath for some time to come. A desire to have the people in our vicinity attend some course of religious instructions daily, has induced us to make a school-house one of our first improvements.

Since we settled here there has been on the part of the women an encouraging attendance on the Sabbath. The men are backward to attend; there is a dread of incurring the displeasure of the authorities. The induna of this district has never attended preaching alleging that the king has not told him to do so. His name is Mahlebe. His residence is within two miles of us.

Umhlela, Dingaan's prime minister, the first time he saw brother Wilson, plainly told him that he was opposed to the missionaries coming into the country. He remarked that he was angry with the king for allowing Mr. Owen to settle at the capital.

Recent occurrences at the capital have been rather inauspicious. Brother Wilson was there the Sabbath before the last. Mr. Owen had frequently requested permission to preach publicly in the capital, but from time to time, had been put off by some trivial excuse on the part of the king. Sabbath before last Dingaan told Mr. Owen that he might preach, but it should be the last time. He alleged that some of his requests had been refused by the white men of Natal, (referring to an application for powder,) and that he would also refuse the teachers some of their requests. He charged Mr. Owen with being connected with the other white men, and like them. When Mr. Owen attempted to preach, there was an effort, both on the part of the indunas and of the king, to turn the whole matter into ridicule.

Brother Wilson was present, but was treated with entire civility; and the king promptly granted a request he had made the day previous.—These things I said were rather inauspicious; but we hope for the best.

Dingaan has an inquisitive mind. He is pleased with the inventions of civilized men. He is disposed to have his people acquire a knowledge of the arts. To a proposal to teach the use of the hand-wheel and loom, I doubt not he would most readily assent. I have written to a friend in Virginia to send me some cotton-seed, to try the experiment of the adaptedness of this climate to its culture. I think it will do well. Wool-sheep will sooner or later be brought to Natal, either by the English or by the emigrant boers. These are mere hints of what may in future, and at a proper time, deserve attention. Mrs. V. is acquainted with the arts of spinning and weaving.

If we are allowed to remain in the country long enough to acquire the language, and are permitted to instruct the people without immediately exciting the open opposition of government, we may hope for the success of our efforts.

I have written freely, to make you as fully acquainted as possible with our situation and prospects. The state of our own country, as described in the circular, must be truly trying to the Prudential Committee and the officers at the Rooms. I trust that we shall do all in our power to lessen your difficulties. May God in his infinite wisdom and mercy, bring great good out of this evil, to the glory of his grace, by teaching us all the lesson he would have us learn.

GENERAL LETTER FROM THE MISSIONARIES, DATED PORT ELIZABETH,
APRIL 2, 1838.

Visits of the Dutch deputation to Dingaan.

About the time at which the Dutch deputation visited Natal, Sikanyeli, chief of the Mantatis, came from the west of the Mountains, on a plundering expedition, into Dingaan's frontier. The party were mounted and armed. Having seized some three hundred head of cattle, Sikanyeli retreated. While taking the cattle, he called to some of Dingaan's people who were at a distance, saying the party were Boers; and that others had gone to Natal; and that Dingaan might expect to be treated by them as Moselekatsi had been.

When the deputation reached the Umtogela, a message was sent to Dingaan to inform him of the object of their visit. It was then that Sikuebana (one of the chiefs,) says he was ordered to cut the deputation off. That such an order was issued, seems now rather probable; as from Sikanyeli's threat, Dingaan would be likely to be jealous of the emigrants. He had but little knowledge of them, and Sikanyeli's people being mounted, would likely enough be taken for white men. If Sikuebana did remonstrate against the order to destroy the deputation, as he states, it may have caused Dingaan to change his plan for the time. He, however, allowed the deputation to visit him at his capital. When their business was explained to Dingaan, he stated that Sikanyeli had stolen some of his cattle, and declared himself to be connected with the emigrants.—As an evidence that no such connection did exist, Dingaan required the deputation to engage to return the stolen cattle, before he would treat with them further. This was assented to, as Sikanyeli had implicated the emigrants.

The business with the emigrants seemed to absorb Dingaan's attention. Previous to their visit, he had taken a fancy to learn to read; and had Mr. Owen to teach him daily; but afterwards he dropped his books. Mr. Retief was governor of the emigrants, and head of the deputation.*

Thomas Halsted, of Natal, was interpreter to the deputation. Being acquainted with him, Dingaan requested him to go along with the deputation, to see that they fulfilled their engagement. He also sent some of his officers.

On returning to his encampment, Mr. Retief found that a considerable number of the farmers were absent, on an expedition against Moselekatsi. The encampment was then on the high land between the sources of the Umtogela and Vaal rivers, and north of Sikangeli. The party found the country between their rendezvous and Natal elevated, and broken by detached mountains, presenting no serious difficulty to traveling with wagons. There was no continuous chain of mountains.

The expedition against Moselekatsi had about the same success as the one in January 1837. It would appear that the farmers fell in with some of Moselekatsi's people, about two days' journey north of Mosika.

As soon as Mr. Retief could make his arrangements, he made a visit to Sikanyeli: and contrived to take him prisoner without the shedding of blood. When informed of the cause of his imprisonment, Sikanyeli confessed having stolen the cattle, and gave them up, with all of his own, and his horses and guns.

After the recovery of the cattle, Dingaan's officers returned to bring him word, and Mr. Retief, accompanied by sixty men, besides some boys and servants, followed with the cattle; the body of the emigrants being left near the head of the Untogela, five or six days' journey from Dingaan's capital.

Several messages passed between Mr. Retief and Dingaan, before the former reached the residence of the latter. When Dingaan first learned that Sikanyeli had been released, instead of being brought to him, he was rather displeased. However, before the arrival of Mr. Retief, he declared himself highly gratified with his conduct; and to show him a marked respect, ordered his forces to assemble without shields or weapons, to have a grand dance.

On the morning of Saturday, Feb. 3d, Mr. Retief and a party approached the capital; and exhibited a sham fight on horseback. At this Dingaan expressed great gratification, and requested one hundred rounds to be fired; which, however, was not complied with. The dance was held on that and the two following days. Monday afternoon, all the regiments, except that consisting of the youngest recruits, were dismissed. Dingaan consented to allow the emigrants to settle the country from the Umtogela to the Umzimvubu rivers—an extent of

*Mr. Lindley, under date of December 1st, 1837, thus speaks of this individual:

The governor, Myn Heer Retief, was with us several days. He is, I feel sure, a worthy man; I even hope he is pious. In the colony, he sustains a good character. He has, unasked, taken pains to impress Dingaan favorably towards the missionaries. He wrote the Zulu chief a letter, and as he writes in the Dutch language, found it necessary to have it translated into English. This service I performed, at his request, and was much pleased with the entire spirit of the communication.

four hundred miles, which was laid waste by Chaka. The papers were to be signed on Tuesday, and Mr. Retief was to leave on his return.

Seizure and Execution of the Deputation—Attack on their Encampment—Invasion of Dingaan's Territory.

On Tuesday morning three of the farmers took breakfast with Mr. Owen, (an English missionary,) who seemed to have entire confidence in Dingaan.

Mr. Retief and men lodged outside the town. About eight o'clock in the morning, the whole party were invited into the town to see Dingaan, and to conclude their business; and to take leave. Their fire arms were left outside the town where they slept. Dingaan received the party in one of the cattle-folds at the upper part of the town. He presented them a quantity of boiled flesh, which they declined eating, having already breakfasted. He then asked if they would have milk, to which they assented. While they were partaking of the milk, Dingaan issued the fatal order to his young soldiers, who were in readiness and at hand. The emigrants were to a man instantly seized, overpowered by superior numbers, and borne off to the hill where criminals are executed, there to be devoured by vultures and hyenas. The particular mode of their execution is not certainly known. According to one statement, the victims of this treacherous and cruel act, were instantly put to death by twisting their necks. Another statement says, they were killed with sticks, just outside the gate, as they were carried towards the usual place of execution.

While the soldiers were executing the murderous order, a messenger was despatched to tell Mr. Owen not to fear because the king was killing the boers; and that he was doing so because he had ascertained, that they intended to wage war upon him and take his life.

Fear of having so powerful a neighbor as the emigrant community were likely to become, in his vicinity, seems to have moved Dingaan to his desperate step. He had an erroneous view of its present power; thinking it less than it is, from the statements made by his indunas who had been to Mr. Retief's encampment. Regarding the emigrants as a mere handful, he resolved to crush in its bud a power which might one day give him trouble.

As soon as the dreadful deed was done, the soldiers at the capital moved off at full speed in the direction of the encampment on the Umtogela; and orders were issued in every quarter, to assemble a large force to fall upon the emigrants.

M. Retief had left a large encampment about five days' journey from Dingaan's capital; another large body of emigrants were still behind a few days.

The Zulu army having collected, made a nightly attack upon the emigrants. In the vicinity of the main camp, a number of families were scattered in small parties. The assault was made by the Zulus almost simultaneously on the small parties and the main camp. Being surprised in the night, the former were for the most part cut off. The Zulus were repulsed from the main camp, but took away the sheep

and cattle. Next day a detachment of the emigrants followed the Zulus, killed a considerable number, and recovered the sheep, but not the cattle. The loss of the emigrants, including Mr. Retief's party and the families who were out of the encampment, is stated to be about two hundred.

The latest information from the emigrants, before we left Natal, stated that the advanced party had been joined by that which was behind; and that the whole body had advanced three days towards Natal; from which they were then distant four or five days' journey.

About ten days before we sailed, the Natal people, consisting of fifty whites and Hottentots, and it is said fifteen hundred natives, marched to invade Dingaan's territory; designing to co-operate with the emigrants. The difficulties with Dingaan have not abated the spirit of emigration from the colony. News of Mr. Retief's death was soon communicated; and recruits are going on horseback from the colony, to assist in avenging the death of their friends. The latest accounts we had before leaving Natal, stated the effective force of the emigrants at from 1,000 to 1,300 men. What the final issue of the contest is to be, we of course cannot predict with certainty. The fire-arms and the prowess of the emigrants, are, however, likely to make them masters of the country. What will then be the condition of the native tribes is a doubtful matter. The emigrants are a community but partially organized.

Interviews of the Missionaries with Dingaan—Their departure from his country.

At the commencement of the station at Umhlatusi, there was for a time an encouraging attendance on the Sabbath. The men, however, soon began to drop off. As the women are in a degraded state, it seemed to be a matter of no consequence whether they should attend or not; but for the men to attend the worship of God appeared to imply disloyalty to Dingaan. When we asked the men why they would not come to preaching, they would offer various excuses. One would say the induna had not told them to come. Another would say, why does not the induna himself attend. And again it would be said, the people of certain towns do not attend. They were repeatedly informed of the message which Dingaan sent by his servant on our first visit, but some method of evading it was always resorted to. For some time the women gave a pretty fair attendance, but even that began to decline after a while. A few days before the death of Mr. Retief and party, Mungo, induna of Kongela, issued an order forbidding the people, men or women, to attend our instructions. Mungo was high in authority. This order made it necessary for one of us to visit Dingaan, with a view of telling him plainly, that we had no other end in view than to do good to his people by giving them instruction: and to ascertain, if possible, his pleasure on the subject.

On Monday morning, the 5th of February, while Mr. Venable and James Brownlee, were getting ready to set off, to visit Dingaan, four messengers from him arrived at Umhlalusi, saying they had been

sent to call James Brownlee, as Dingaan could not understand the boers. To our inquiry where Thomas Halsted, the interpreter who had accompanied Mr. Retief, and Mr. Halley, Mr. Owen's interpreter, were, it was replied they were absent. The messengers stated they had travelled all night and, that James must not sleep on the way, but reach the capital the following night, a distance of near fifty miles. It was now ten, A. M.

As soon as they were ready, Mr. Venable started on foot and James on horseback. They reached the capital on Tuesday at one, P. M., having traveled Monday night by moonlight until ten o'clock. Coming to the public gates, they found under a tree, outside the town, some forty or fifty induna and men, and the guns and baggage of the boers under several other trees at hand; but there was no white man present. They inquired for the boers, and were told they were beyond a small stream below the town; but no one could be seen in that direction. A servant was sent to inform Dingaan of Mr. Venable's arrival. Before his return, it was again asked where the boers were, and it was then said they had gone hunting. But there lay their guns. Things began to look suspicious. After delaying full as long as the usual time, the servant returned, but went to Umhlela, instead of delivering his message as usual. Umhlela however, soon called Mr. Venable and told him that Dingaan had that morning killed the boers, because he found out that they intended to make war upon him; but that Dingaan said Mr. Venable must not be afraid. It was a trying moment. Here lay the fire-arms and baggage of those, who a few hours since had fallen victims to the treachery of one, who was giving assurances of safety. In full view, the vultures were hovering over their lifeless bodies. Mr. Owen's house was in sight, but no human being was there seen to move, when the anxious eye was directed thither, to learn, if possible, the fate of him and his family.

The day being hot, and Mr. Venable being hungry and fatigued, he observed to Umhlela, he would like to go to Mr. Owen's to get something to eat. The request was granted. As he advanced towards the residence of our friend and brother, it was not without doubts concerning the fate of its inmates; nor was this suspense relieved until Mr. Venable had approached within a short distance, when he found that all had been spared. Thus had God restrained the heart of a bloody despot, and preserved his servants.

On the following morning, Dingaan sent an induna to Mr. Owen, with renewed assurances of his good intentions towards all the teachers, specifying those of Hlawgezoa and Hlomenhleen.

In the afternoon, Mr. Venable had a long conversation with Dingaan, who was in a communicative mood. He endeavored to throw the blame on the boers, saying he did not wish for war; but having ascertained their intention to attack him, he had taken them beforehand. The evidence of such intention he did not adduce. The fact of his sending for James Brownlee in the manner he did, implies that something might have been said, which excited his jealousy. And from his own statement that Halsted lied, which he gave as his reason for sending for James, he appears to have thought that every thing said by the boers was not fully communicated to him.

As an assurance of his good will towards the teachers, Dingaan said they had never done him any wrong,—and why should he injure them? He would never drive them out of his country; but if they should desire to return to their own country, and would come and bid him a friendly farewell, they could go at any time. This voluntary declaration appeared to open the way for an application to leave the country. Mr. Owen's interpreter, who was the only person he had to drive his wagon, was gone to Natal, and detained by the rise of the Umtogela river. To propose that any of us should leave before Mr. Owen was in a situation to do so, appeared improper. Nor did Mr. Venable think he ought to take the responsibility of deciding to leave before Doct. Wilson and Mr. Champion were consulted. Mr. Owen was resolved to make an application to remove, as soon as Mr. Halley should return from Natal. His hands were already tied, not being permitted to preach; and the prospect of a protracted war was before him. His leaving would make the way open for us to act as might be expedient. When Mr. Venable informed Dingaan that his visit had been caused by Mungo's prohibition of the people's attending our instructions, he expressed surprise that such an order should have been issued. He asked how Mungo dare do so. He added, he would send a messenger and reprimand Mungo. No doubt Mungo acted on his own responsibility, but doing it with a full knowledge of his master's feeling in reference to the religious instruction of the people, it was not likely that the order would be revoked.

On Thursday Mr. Venable left Umgunghlovu, and the day following Mr. Halley returned. Mr. Owen immediately applied to Dingaan for permission to leave his country. He asked the reasons for making the request; was Mr. Owen fretting about the boers? or was he afraid for his own safety?—however, he might go. Mr. Owen gave his reasons, and Dingaan was civil enough; but when the interview closed, said he would see him next morning.

Next morning on going to the town, Mr. Owen found Dingaan sitting with some of his zinduna by him. Dingaan commenced by telling the zinduna, that Mr. Owen wished to leave the country; but why, he knew not. He then began with a history of Capt. Gardiner's first visit; stating that he never wished to have teachers in his country, and he had consented only through shame, when his refusal would not be taken. To foreigners visiting him, or to their trading in his country, he did not object; but to their building houses and becoming residents, he did object, and that he was determined to allow it no longer. As to Mr. Owen's leaving, he said, had the application not been made, he would have sent him out of the country; because instead of trusting in his word, he learned from the girls in his family that Mr. Owen was ever speaking of him as a liar and a murderer, and was praying to God for deliverance. To substantiate this charge, the girls were sent for, and testified accordingly.

Dingaan asked of Mr. Owen one of his two wagons, and took a considerable amount of other property; but on his departure, bid him a most friendly farewell.

Dingaan's remarks in reference to the teachers coming into this country, were general, although he did not particularly mention any of us.

He seemed to expect, as a matter of course, that we would all leave the country. So soon as Mr. Owen left, he sent to Mr. Champion to know if he was going to leave, as Mr. Owen had done, and we of Hlangezoa were going to do; and if so, he would go with his permission and his "hamba kohle"—friendly adieu.

On the 16th of February Mr. Owen, on his way out of the country, reached Umhlatusi. The brethren there thought it expedient to make immediate application to leave also. Dingaan's treatment of Mr. Owen, the evident expectation that we would all go, the disturbed state of the country, and the prospect of intercourse with Natal being likely to be closed, combined to forbid delay. Accordingly, the next morning Doct. Wilson set off to see Dingaan, to obtain permission to leave. He was received by Dingaan in a most friendly manner. When he stated his business, the king told him that Mr. Champion had sent him word that he intended to remain until Dingaan should drive him away. This was not Mr. Champion's message; he only sent word that he was still remaining in the country; and as Dingaan had not ordered him away, he did not see cause for leaving. For some reason, perhaps to keep on terms with the people at Natal, Dingaan, at the time of Doct. Wilson's visit, seemed desirous to have those of us who were in his country remain. He asked if Mr. Champion continued in the country, would we of Klangezoa go away? Doct. Wilson, seeing he was disposed to have us remain, thought it a favorable opportunity to press the subject of instructing the people. Dingaan blamed Mungo, and Manlebe, induna of Hlangezoa, for prohibiting the attendance of the people. He said however, that the country now being disturbed, the men could not attend to our instructions. On being asked if the women and children could not, he said they should, and sent an order to that effect. Doct. Wilson then consented to our remaining, believing that Mr. Champion was not disposed to go, and having a promise of the removal of the restrictions on the people, with respect to receiving our instructions. Doct. Wilson returned to Umhlatusi on the 22d of February, and Mr. Owen, who had been waiting there proceeded on his journey. With the prospect of a protracted war in the country, and believing that all communication with Natal must soon cease. Mr. Venable did not see that it was his duty to keep his family longer, where they were the subjects of constant suspicion, and exposed to the violence of a treacherous, and cruel despot. As the most prudent course, he resolved to visit Ginani, and confer with Mr. Champion, with the view of visiting Dingaan together, and again requesting permission to retire. After Mr. Owen left the capital, no communication had passed between Ginani and Umhlatusi.

Leaving Mr. Owen's party on the afternoon of the 24th, accompanied by Joseph Kirkman, and interpreter, Mr. Venable proceeded to Ginani, which he reached at ten o'clock at night. The houses were all shut up, and to repeated calls no answer was given from within. Mr. Venable and his companions, wearied by a walk of thirty miles, threw themselves on some bundles of thatch lying under the veranda of the house to find rest, and await what disclosures the light of morning might make.

Entering the house early, a few lines addressed to Mr. Owen, showed that Mr. Champion having an opportunity afforded to get away, some persons from Natal having brought a boat to the Umtogela, he had gone. Some people gave information that Mr. Champion started the day before, and was probably yet at the river. Mr. Venable went to the river; and finding Mr. Champion gone, and the boat on the Natal side; returned to where Mr. Owen was spending the Sabbath; and next day reached Umhlatusi. The day following Doct. Wilson set off to see Dingaan, Mr. Venable being lame and worn down by the trip to Ginani.

Doct. Wilson was again received by Dingaan with great civility, and our request to leave the country was readily granted. A servant was sent to accompany us to the Umtogela. Dingaan dictated a letter to the king across the waters, which he requested Doct. Wilson to write. In this he gave reasons for killing the boers, and expressed a desire for continuing friendly relations with the English.

The brethren from Umhlatusi reached the Umtogela on the 5th of March, where they found waiting for them, Mr. Owen, who had got his wagon across a few days before, and Klaas Prince, who had assisted Mr. Champion and then returned to help them. The river was full, and the current strong. The boat being small, it was necessary to unload the wagons, and take them through by swimming the cattle. In attempting this Mr. Venable's wagon was carried down the stream until some of the oxen were drowned, and it was necessary to cut the remainder loose, and leave the wagon in the stream. Doct. Wilson's wagon was saved, and the contents of both were brought across in the boat.

At the river, we learned that the people of Natal were preparing to invade Dingaan's country.

On the evening of March 9th, the brethren from Umhlatusi reached Umlazi; and next day Mr. Lindley and family arrived from the Ilovo. Thus through the unfailing mercies of God, we were brought to see each other again on earth. Others had fallen by the hand of violence, but we were safe.

By a kind providence the schooner Mary was lying in Natal Bay, and would be ready to sail in a few days. The state of the country appeared to require us to avail ourselves of the opportunity to go by sea to the Colony, to remove our families beyond the disturbances which might continue—we could not foresee how long. Before the vessel sailed, we deemed it important that one of our number should remain on the ground, to watch the course of events, and furnish information to the rest of us. Mr. Lindley remained for this purpose, his family accompanying us. We hope to hear from him soon; and may then be able to say something more about our prospects of future usefulness in this country.

When we left Natal, the natives of that quarter seemed to be moved by that mania for plundering, so characteristic of the tribes of South Africa; and which makes the most dastardly think themselves brave, while only plunder is kept in view. The same mania is likely to pervade all the tribes in reach of Dingaan's cattle. There are now likely to be wars and rumors of wars for many days to come.

Indeed, the Lord seems to be making the several portions of our rebellious race, who belong to South Africa, mutual scourges of each other. These tumults will doubtless be made to subserve the interests of our Redeemer's kingdom. We see not the end from the beginning. We would leave them even with the allwise Sovereign of heaven and earth. Yet, as accountable beings, and in the providence of God brought to this country, we have a part to act, and may he give us the wisdom and grace necessary to its performance.

COLONIZATION MEETINGS.

A large Colonization meeting was held at Carlisle, Pa., on the 5th and 6th July. So great was the interest (says the Journal of Commerce) evinced in the good cause by the people of that vicinity, that it was deemed expedient to hold an adjourned meeting. On the second evening, says the Colonization Herald, "the Church was filled at an early hour by a respectable assembly, and a number of colored people occupied the galleries which had been reserved for their use." The assembly was addressed by Mr. Buchanan, from Liberia, President Durbin, Judge Reed, President of the County Society, Rev. Mr. Thornton, and others. Mr. Thornton read some extracts from letters recently received by himself from emigrants to Cape Palmas, which excited unusual interest. Our Methodist friends are doing nobly in behalf of Colonization. Success to them.

The Rev. John J. Matthias, Governor of Bassa Cove, after giving a most interesting account of a religious revival there, adds—

It is a source of high gratification to me, when I look over our infant State, and reflect it is a commonwealth of Christians—aye, of Christians. Blessed be God, through the means of these Colonies, a fire is kindled, which will spread, I trust, through this whole continent!

The thought often rises, who, under God, has done all this? By what means have churches been erected here in the very neighborhood of the altar of heathen sacrifices, (the Devil bush!) Who has given us Sabbaths, ordinances, and institutions of religion, in this heathen land—and above all, who are remotely instrumental in saving these souls? The Colonizationist may congratulate himself that he has, at least, "laid the foundation."

[*From the Newark Daily Advertiser.*]

The Executive Committee of the New Jersey Colonization Society met at the Park House in Newark, pursuant to public notice, on Saturday, the 28th July, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Present, William Halsey, Chairman; Rev. David Magie, Albert Pierson, John J. Briant, F. B. Chetwood, Theodore Frelinghuysen, J. C. Garthwaite, and J. P. Jackson.

After considerable discussion the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:—

The Executive Committee of "The New Jersey Colonization Society," appointed by the Board of Managers, and to whom by a resolution of the late Colonization Convention, the appointment of a General Agent of the Society is recommended, having deliberately considered the subject, are of the opinion that no important benevolent enterprise,

can be successfully carried on by voluntary and gratuitous services, and especially where it requires the unremitting attention of individuals; that the object of benevolent contributors is most effectually secured by the employment of competent and faithful agents, compensated in proportion to the nature of their services. Therefore

Resolved, That an agent or agents of the New Jersey Colonization Society be appointed, whose duty it shall be as far as practicable to cause Societies auxiliary to the New Jersey Colonization Society, to be organized in every city and town in New Jersey, and to procure subscriptions and contributions to the funds of the Society, and for that purpose to cause personal application to be made to every person in the State, from whom any such aid can be reasonably expected. And that the agent or agents pay over, at the expiration of every two months, to the Treasurer of the Society, the moneys by them received during the same, for Colonization purposes, together with a list of the names of the persons from whom received, and take his receipt therefor; and that the said agent or agents at every annual meeting of the Society, render a statement of all the monies by them received during the preceding year, together with an alphabetical list of all the names of the contributors to the funds of the Society during said year with the amount annexed to the name of the contributor.

Resolved, That Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Magie, and Jackson, be a committee to endeavor to procure an agent or agents, to ascertain on what terms they can be engaged, and to report their names and their terms to a further meeting of this Committee.

Resolved, That the New Jersey Colonization Society will gratuitously transfer to Liberia, in Africa, any free persons of color of this State, of good moral character who are desirous to emigrate thither, and should the number be sufficient, and they desire to be located together, the Society will make arrangements with one of the existing colonies accordingly, and the most favorable terms of settlement shall be secured to them, which are extended to any of the colonists. And that persons desirous of emigrating, may make application to any one of the committee.

Resolved, That the Chairman be a committee to correspond with the American Colonization Society and other Societies, to ascertain on what terms colonists from this Society, can be received by the different colonies, and to obtain all information on the subject which he may deem desirable.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings be published, and that the newspapers in this State be requested to insert the same.

WILLIAM HALSEY, *Chairman.*

J. P. JACKSON, *Secretary.*

EARLY HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

No. 3.

In our 11th vol. p. 22, and 12th vol. p. 50, we published some interesting memorials of the early history of the American Colonization Society, designing to add to them as occasion might be offered. The time, we doubt not, will come when every circumstance connected with the origin of this institution, will be a subject of eager curiosity and active inquiry throughout our whole country. We now insert the following letter from the Rev. Ebenezer Burgess.

LONDON, January 17, 1818.

To E. B. CALDWELL, Esq., Secretary, &c.

His Royal Highness, the Duke of Gloucester, Patron of the African Institution, to whom an official letter was addressed by the President of the American Society, for colonizing the free people of the United States, has been in the country three weeks past. Mr. Wilberforce made a communication to his Royal Highness on our behalf, to inquire whether he would prefer to have the letter transmitted to him in the country, or wait for a personal interview in town. His Royal Highness was pleased to appoint an hour this day when he would be

in town, and would see us in person. At the hour appointed Mr. W. attended us to the Gloucester House. His Royal Highness received us with all condescension. He entered into a free conversation on the circumstances of our voyage, the population of the United States, the number and situation of the people of color, our courts of judicature, and several other topics. After reading the letter from the President of the Society, we improved the opportunity to put into his hands a printed copy of its constitution, together with a manuscript copy of our commission, with the language, spirit, and sentiments of which His Royal Highness, by his words and countenance, showed himself to be much gratified. He intimated his disposition to give in answer a letter to the President of the American Society, and Mr. W. engaged to be a medium for its safe transmission. His Royal Highness had the goodness to add, that it would give him pleasure to see us on our return from Africa, if we should take England in our rout, and that the African Institution would then know better in what manner they could aid the American Society. In the meantime, he requested that in our communications to the American Society, we would take notice of his having received the letter of the President, and make assurances of the readiness and cordiality with which he should co-operate with the American Society in the prosecution of their designs, which must contribute to the same results with the efforts of the African Institution. On our part, we made known to His Royal Highness the very respectable character and benevolent object of the Society, under whose direction we had the honor to act, expressed, the high sense we entertained of his condescension, and assured him of the pleasure it would give us to comply with his suggestion in our earliest letters to the American Society.

Mr. W. has further increased our obligations to him this day, by introducing us to the Secretary, [presumed Lord Bathurst.] His Lordship appeared to have a perfect knowledge of the constitution and designs of the American Society. He cast his eye at our commission, and answered with promptitude, that he should give us letters of introduction and recommendation to the Governor of Sierra Leon and other officers, who might be able to afford us patronage or assistance while prosecuting our inquiries on the coast. In the name of the American Society, we expressed our gratitude to his Lordship for the readiness with which he honored as with official letters to the Governor of Sierra Leon.

Mr. W. has exemplified the prudence of a counsellor, the tenderness of a father, and the benevolence of a christian, in his communications to us, and in the arrangements which he has made on our behalf. We cannot express in too strong language our admiration for his excellent character, our gratitude for his kindness, and our sincere prayer to the Preserver of men, that He would spare his valuable life many years, and succeed his continual exertions to diminish human misery, and diffuse abroad divine knowledge.

With much respect, sir, &c.

EBENEZER BURGESS.

P. S. In some future letters we shall improve an opportunity to acknowledge the favors which we have received from other gentlemen, who have shown themselves "ready to every good work," disregarding distinction of nations, land, or color.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS AT THE COLONY.

In publishing Lieut. Gov. Williams' despatch, of 8th May, 1838, we stated, that on receiving that communication, the Managers of the American Colonization Society had directed an inquiry to be made into all the facts and circumstances bearing on the occupation, by the Colonial Government, of certain territory.* The Managers also directed an inquiry of the same amplitude to be made in relation to the case of David Logan, and instructed the Lieut. Governor as to future proceedings in connexion with transactions growing out of that case. Until the result of the investigation shall be known, the formation of any decided judgment on the subjects of it would be premature. Meanwhile, it is deemed proper to publish the following extract from the journal of the Board of Managers for 13th July, 1838:

Resolved, That this Board must always disapprove of any military operations on the part of the Colonial Government against the natives, in regard to which operations the Board shall not have been previously consulted, except under circumstances of such immediate exigency and pressure, as would make the delay dangerous to the Colony; and that, in the opinion of this Board, no such circumstances appear from Lieut. Gov. Williams' despatch of 8th May, 1838, to have required the expedition to Little Bassa.

Resolved, That this Board consider a fair purchase from the natives to be the only means by which it is proper for the American Colonization Society to acquire any portion of their territory; and that it is neither its duty nor its policy to resort to force on the part of the Colonial Government to compel the execution of private contracts between Colonists and natives.

Resolved, That in order to enable the Board finally to act on Lieut. Gov. Williams' proceedings, referred to in the first Resolution, a letter be addressed to him requesting him to forward to the Board, without delay, the original agreement between the Colonial government and the chiefs and head men of Little Bassa, referred to in his despatch; an authenticated statement of the debts, specifying their respective amounts, due by the natives of that section of the country to the Colonists; an authenticated statement of the kind and value of the property alleged to have been forcibly seized by the natives when on its way from Monrovia to Edina; the original agreement, if that be a separate instrument from the agreement before referred to in this Resolution, by which the natives are alleged to have pledged the country; and a statement of the opinion, under oath, of three competent judges, of the value of the territory of which the Lieutenant Governor has taken forcible possession.

Resolved, That the Lieutenant Governor make a detailed report to this Board, by the first opportunity, of all the facts and circumstances connected with the killing of a native by David Logan; of the evidence adduced on both sides, on said Logan's trial for said homicide; and of all the facts and circumstances connected with the subsequent abduction by the natives of Mr. Harris and a Gorah boy, and with the murder of said Logan, and destruction of his property. And that until this Board shall farther instruct the Lieut. Governor on the subject, he refrain from taking forcible possession of the territory pledged by the natives, as security for the performance of their agreement to deliver up the murderers of said Logan and to refund the amount of property destroyed.

*Afr. Rep., Vol. 14, p. 162.

Just as the present number was going to the press, we received the Liberia Herald for February, March, and April, from which we subjoin some articles in relation to the subjects embraced in the foregoing resolutions:

LOGAN'S CASE.

[*From the Liberia Herald for February, 1838.*]

MURDER AND ARSON.—A most horrid murder was perpetrated a few days since on a citizen of this colony, of which the following are the circumstances. David Logan, late an inhabitant of this town established himself on a farm, a few miles from the north margin of the St. Paul's estuary. In a fracas with some Mandingoës a few weeks ago, in an attempt to wrest a bullock (for a debt) from them, one man was killed. Logan was accused of the deed. He was apprehended, and after a solemn trial by the laws of the colony, declared not guilty and discharged. Imprudently, and against the remonstrances of his friends, he returned to his farm. Three or four days only had elapsed, when the party to which the murdered man belonged, went to Logan's under the pretext of trading. Fatally unsuspecting, he admitted them into his house. As soon as they entered, they seized and confined him, and after robbing the house of its contents, applied a torch, and buried the unfortunate owner under the ruins of his own house. There were three persons with Logan at the time; one American, and two natives—one a Bassa, and the other a Gorah. In the eagerness of the Mandingoës to secure the property, the Bassa man found an opportunity to escape. The American and Gorah were carried off, and have not since been heard of. To pass silently by the injury, will be to invite a repetition of the offence, and to demand reparation will assuredly light the torch of war, for which, in no former period has the colony been less prepared than in the present. Hitherto our supplies have been procured from foreign vessels. These supplies were regular and generally abundant. Whatever was the state of our relations with the natives, we had nothing to apprehend from them on this score. Now we are looking to the soil for our resources, and the upper settlements afford the greater part of our subsistence. Should a war occur and the inhabitants of the upper settlements be driven down upon us, and should the natives do as we would under similar circumstances, (and as the Mandingoës did at Logan's farm,) gather the cassada and potatoes, we would be placed in a most perplexing predicament. Should we get safely through this affair, there is only one way (but that an effectual way) to prevent its recurrence, that is, the people MUST KEEP OUT OF THE COUNTRY.—If past experience and a sense of the evils that result to the colony, should not lead to a voluntary adoption of such a course on the part of individuals the strong arm of the law must interpose its authority, to enforce the foundation principle that PRIVATE INTEREST IS NOT TO JEOPARDIZE THE PUBLIC WEAL.

[*From the Liberia Herald for March, 1838.*]

In our last number, we recorded a caveat, that no satisfaction could at present be obtained from the Dey people, for the murder of Logan, and the spoliation of his property. We are happy to be able to say, that our fears were unfounded; that a negotiation has been opened, and all satisfaction obtained that could, under the peculiar circumstances, be expected. Logan, as we stated before, was murdered by the Mandingoës and Kondahs. The territory of the cowardly and imbecile Deys, has been for years the scene of a depopulating contest, in which, the Kondahs have always been dominant; and so low are the Deys reduced in the means of resistance, that we have no doubt of the truth of their own assertion, that they "No fit put mouf, King Boson people palaver." They have actually been reduced to see their farms and plantations despoiled of all their produce without daring to put in an objection. When the murder was committed, the Commissioners were assured that Yamby, the chief of the Kondah warriors, was on the spot, and participated in the spoils. The imbecility of the Deys, however, does not annul their obligation to protect the lives and property of Americans within their territory, according to the stipulations of a treaty, long since entered into by them and this Colony. This treaty was made the ground of the demand for satisfaction. They were requested to deliver up the murderers,—to return Harris and the native boy; and to pay the sum of One Thousand Bars, for the destruction of property, all to be performed within six months. The difference, however, between promise and performance, was not forgot;—nor the tardiness of our neighbours to come up to their contracts when

they are not compatible with their interests, and therefore, to confine their attention to the subject, a pledge of the whole Dey Country was demanded, for the faithful performance of the contract. After long palavering, many protestations of innocence, and still more expressions of regard for "Merica Man," they put the cross to the deed, which assigned to the American Colonization Society, the territories of their puissant majesties, King Willey and King Jemmy. These mighty domains extend from a small creek opposite Mama's Town, five miles up the St. Paul's River, and back five miles into the interior. This, however, is but a small portion of the Dey country. All the Dey chiefs could not be assembled, nor is there at present a king of that country. Such has been its unsettled state that since Brister's death, a successor has not been nominated. The sale or transfer of Land could not be made, nor any other affair of moment be transacted, but under circumstances of the most pressing character. Such were the present. The Deys were under considerable apprehension, and, as the depredation was committed in Willey's and Jemmy's territory, they consented to the pledge of their land. We are indebted, for the successful termination of this affair, to the diplomatic abilities of James Brown, Esq. M. C. and to Capt. S. J. White, of Caldwell.

[*From the Liberia Herald for April, 1838.*]

Commission to Little Bassa.—On the 12th inst. the commissioners, E. Johnson, Wm. N. Lewis, J. Brown, Esqrs. and Colonel J. J. Roberts, returned from Little Bassa, where they had been sent by His Honor, the Lieut. Governor, to take possession of that country on behalf of the American Colonization Society. About eighteen months ago, Mr. Elijah Johnson was sent to Bassa by Gov. Skinner, to make a purchase of the land, and to make some arrangements with the chiefs, relative to the debts due by their people to the Americans. The King and chiefs were divided in opinion on the subject of sale, but readily hypothecated the country for the payment of the debts in four months. About twelve months subsequently to this arrangement the subject was again brought before them, and they were requested to confirm the sale by a deed in fee simple. The country was at that time in a very unsettled state in consequence of the death of His Majesty, and this attempt failed to be accomplished. A few weeks ago, the subject was urged upon them by J. J. Roberts, L. Ciples, Jonas Cary and H. Teage, when it became manifest that they had no intention of either paying their debts or selling the land. It was also farther manifest, that our reiterated peaceable, but ineffectual attempts to close the business, had no other effect on them than to make them assuming and presumptuous. On our return home, the Governor and Council ordered another Commission to proceed forthwith to Bassa, and arrange the business with the Natives amicably, and satisfactorily if possible: but if pacific overture should fail;—to take possession of the country, on the ground of the agreement made by the Kings and headmen, and Mr. Elijah Johnson, and to hoist the Colonial flag. The Commissioners sailed on the 3d inst. with an escort of seventy men, under the command of Colonel Roberts, in the Colonial Schooners Caldwell, Timbuctoo, and Liberia. They arrived the next day, landed the men, and despatched messengers with presents to call the chiefs. For eight days daily, assurances of 'I come to-morrow,' were received from all to whom they sent 'till at length it became manifest that they did not intend to meet. The Commissioners, the eighth day, took solemn possession of the country, in the name of the American Colonization Society, hoisted the Colonial flag, and fired a National salute.

It is by no means the intention to remove the natives from this territory. They will be allowed to remain and pursue their peaceable callings and legal traffick as heretofore. Whenever a settlement shall be formed there, they will be required to conform to the Laws and usages.—At present no alteration will be made in their laws, customs and traffick, but in that relating to the slave trading.

Further Extracts from the Liberia Herald.

NATIVE WARS.—On the 16th ult. Jenkins, the Gorah leader, made a successful attack on King Brister's Town, just before the dawn of day, and captured and murdered nearly every one of the inhabitants. Two hundred unoffending and unsuspecting wretches fell victims to his insidious and murderous attack. Resistance was altogether impossible. The first intelligence of their danger, was announced in the extended conflagration of their town and the unearthly yell of their assailants. The only hope that remained, was in escape from the gates of the Barracade, and to effect this, they made a desperate attempt, and to a man, ap-

peared to prefer death to captivity. Equally vain were their hopes and their efforts. A number of the fiends armed with spears, swords, and muskets, had stationed themselves at the gates of the Barricade; and as unmoved by the generous, heroic struggles of the warrior, as they were unrelenting at the screams of the women and unpitying of unconscious innocence of babes, they involved men, women and children, in one heap of indiscriminate slaughter. Very few prisoners are said to have been taken,—their vain and ineffectual struggle to escape, terminated only with their existence. We record this event with all the melancholy feelings and regret, that a vain and unsuccessful struggle for life and liberty, is calculated to excite, in every generous and magnanimous bosom. The Dey's seem to be an ignorant, and comparatively harmless, and inoffensive people. They seem to have but little of the ferocious or malignant principles about them. In all the stages of this unfortunate contest, they have acted only on the defensive. Driven from one section to another of their ancient territory, they had established themselves on the north and south of the St. Paul's River, with the fallacious hope that their propinquity to the American settlements would be a security in some degree against the further attacks of their enemies. Vain hope. Here in their last sanctuary and place of fancied security, as though determined on their utter extinction, the vengeance of the Gorahs and Kondahs has pursued them;—and mournful to relate, has laid their last town, of any importance, in a heap of ruins. Unfortunately for them, motives of self-preservation dictate to us a course of the strictest and most unbroken amity; and unless vital interest should be suspended on the contest, our condition imperiously imposes the most rigid neutrality. These unfortunate people have but one alternative; total extinction by the combined operation of the slave trade, and the sword, or a retreat within the actual territorial limits of the colony, of which, the latter we apprehend would be pregnant to us with very serious inconveniences. Their habits are extremely lethargic and improvident: in addition to which, they seem almost incurably addicted to that odious and disgusting vice of thievishness, which so much disgraces the natives of the coast. Should they fall back upon us at this time, without the means of subsistence, and stimulated by hunger, their sly, but rapid abductions from our farms would produce an almost insupportable scarcity the ensuing season.

Their conquerors are securing every inch of their victories. Jenkins has removed from Little Cape Mount, and established himself at Digbey, where he has built a town and secured it by a fortification impregnable to any attack of native warfare. The Kondahs, already have a line of Barricades from the coast to Bo-Porah. Our sympathy with the Dey's, may be supposed to contain a little leaven of selfishness, when we say, our peace and tranquility are in some measure linked with their fate. Should the Dey's abandon their country, which event seems inevitable, it will be occupied by either the Gorahs or Kondahs, or perhaps by parties of each tribe; in either case, we fear we should be troubled with bad neighbors; for, to all the low propensities and vices of the Dey's, they add a restless, turbulent, ferocious disposition.—*February.*

PACIFIC INFLUENCE OF THE COLONY.—A message was a few days ago, received by his Honor, the Lieut. Governor, from the Kings and headmen of the Dey Country, requesting his mediation in effecting a termination of hostilities.—Their majesties are about assembling in a congress at the head of Dwong River.—Each party has for a long time, been heartily tired of the war, but a fear of imputation of cowardice, or of being thought whipped, has prevented each party from making a proposal. Promptly and gladly, the opportunity was embraced by the Lieut. Governor to effect a peace so much desired, and so important to the well-being of the Colony.

Nothing is now wanting to the rapid progress of the Colony, in agriculture and in commerce, but means to preserve pacific relations among the contiguous tribes, and to keep from our vicinity that fruitful mother of all confusion, the slave trade. This, we of ourselves, are unable to do.—*April.*

On the night of the 19th inst. the Lieut. Governor returned from his trip to Junk, where he had been on a tour of inspection, accompanied by Messrs. S. Benedict, D. Moore, and J. W. Roberts. The Lieut. Governor professes himself well pleased with the settlement;—so would we, had we been so near him as the Oyster-bank. For to all the other beauties of Junk, it adds an inexhaustible supply of the most delicious oysters.—*February.*

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